The Pyongyang Times

No. 48 (83) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

NINE-YEAR COMPULSORY EDUCATION TO BE ENFORCED

The Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly closed in Pyongyang on November 24 after unanimously passing the law on the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education throughout North Korea from April 1, 1967.

Under the law, the nine-year education will be given free of charge through the four-year primary school course and five-year middle school course.

It is aimed at preparing the rising generation into men of a new type developed harmoniously by giving them general education as well as polytechnic education with stress on the former and combining education with production labour.

Children from seven to sixteen are eligible for the nine-year universal education.

According to the law, the present education system will be reorganized: the existing three-year middle school and two-year technical school will be merged into a five-year middle school and a two-year high school will be newly set up for the graduates of the five-year middle school. And the term of the present higher technical school will be extended to three or four years.

The spare-time secondary education will also undergo partial change. In order that the working people may receive adequate secondary technical education while on the job, the term of the factory higher technical school and that of the refresher course and correspondence course attached to the higher technical school will be extended to three or four years. The existing two-year factory technical school will be abolished.

Normal education will also be modified to fit in with the new education system. The three-year higher normal school will be newly set up to train five-year middle school graduates into kindergarten teachers, and the four-year teachers' college will train five-year middle school graduates into primary school teachers. Teachers of middle schools, high schools and higher technical schools will be trained at the four or five-year normal college out of those with secondary education.

The system of schools of special lines is to be fixed separately by the Cabinet.

The law provides for the founding of the skilled workers' school for middle school graduates in order to meet the increasing demand for skilled workers in all fields of the national economy.

The law points out that the introduction of the universal nine-year compulsory education will develop the technical and cultural revolutions of the country in depth and in an all-round way and promote socialist construction. It will also constitute a sure guarantee to make the country mighty and enlightened as soon as possible.

Premier Kim Il Sung among school girls Photo by Kim Sung Gyu

GREETINGS

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on November 19 a message of greetings to **Charles Helou**, President of the Republic of Lebanon, on the occasion of Lebanon's independence day.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent on November 27 a message of greetings to **Moktar Ould Daddah**, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of Mauritania's independence.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets First Asian GANEFO

In his message of greetings sent on November 24, Premier Kim Il Sung, on behalf of the Government and the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, extended warm greetings to the First Asian GANEFO and the representatives and sportsmen from various countries.

The message pointed out: The First Asian GANEFO will make a great contribution to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the peoples and the athletes of the new emerging forces in Asia who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and to the promotion of the development of sports in the countries of this region.

The Korean people firmly oppose the subversive activities of the imperialists and will strive to strengthen and develop the GANEFO, the message pointed out.

The Premier sincerely wished the First Asian GANEFO a great success in its work.

SPA Session Held

The sixth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened in Pyongyang on November 22.

Present at the session were Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Gum Chol, Ri Hyo Sun, Kim Gwang Hyop and many other high-ranking officials.

The session discussed the question **"on the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education"** presented by the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The session which lasted three days unanimously adopted a law on the said item.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il made the report on this item.

The session also discussed another item of the agenda on the endorsement of the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and adopted relevant decisions.

The session closed on November 24.

U.N. FLAG ABUSED IN VIETNAM WAR

Letter Sent to Foreign Ministers of Various Countries

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter on November 21 to the foreign ministers of various countries in connection with the abuse of the U.N. flag by the United States in its aggressive war in Vietnam in wanton violation of the U.N. Charter.

The full text of the letter is on Page 3.

On Enforcement of Universal Nine-Year Compulsory Technical Education

REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PREMIER KIM IL AT 6TH SESSION OF 3RD SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

In his report delivered at the Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly which opened in Pyongyang on November 22, First Vice-Premier Kim Il presented to the SPA session for examination the question of enforcing a nine-year universal compulsory general and polytechnic education from April 1, 1967.

The First Vice-Premier declared that all the conditions have matured for this and the current session can adopt a law on this.

He went on:

The Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea convened in September 1961 decided to go over from the present seven-year compulsory secondary education to the nine-year compulsory education within the Seven-Year Plan period.

The Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October this year, reaffirmed this plan and decided to enforce from next year a nine-year universal compulsory education, even under the present circumstances in which we have to thoroughly implement the line on carrying on the construction of socialist economy in parallel with defence building and to further strengthen the defence potential of the country.

In connection with the enforcement of the nine-year compulsory education, the existing school system will undergo partial change so as to further perfect the popular education system in our country.

The most important thing in the nine-year compulsory education is to prepare the new generation as men of a new type developed in an all-round way through the combination of general education with polytechnic education, education with production labour.

The chief characteristics of the reorganized popular education system are that the term of middle school, the first stage of secondary education, is long and the term of high school, the second stage, is short and that the secondary general education is completed in the main in the course of compulsory education.

Referring to the politico-economic significance of the enforcement of the nine-year universal compulsory education, First Vice-Premier Kim Il declared: All the rising generation as well as workers, peasants and all other members of society will become middle school graduates and people possessed of the basic knowledge of secondary education, and this will markedly enhance the general cultural standard of society and bring about new, epoch-making progress in the cultural revolution.

He stressed that the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory education demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system established in our country, clearly showed the might of our independent national economy and was a vivid expression of the deep solicitude of the Party and the Government for the education of the younger generation.

And it gives great inspiration to the teachers, students and people in South Korea at large who are fighting for life and the right of learning under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, the First Vice-Premier added.

Then he reviewed the path traversed by our popular education under the leadership of the Party and the Government.

Noting that the Korean people who were freed from the yoke of Japanese imperialism and embarked upon the building of a new life after the liberation were confronted with the urgent question of firmly building the ranks of their own cadres, he continued:

After the liberation our Party, under the far-sighted plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, liquidated, first of all, the national and class inequality in education, a left-over of Japanese imperialism, established the genuine popular education system under which everybody can study and firmly adhered to the line of conducting educational work ahead of all other work.

Compulsory primary school education was enforced in 1956, three years after the ceasefire, and the compulsory middle school education in 1958.

In 1959 tuition fee was completely abolished in all schools and everybody was provided with the right to education, irrespective of his property status, sex and the social position of his parents.

The state undertakes the construction of school buildings on a big scale and invests a huge amount of funds every year to fortify the material and technical foundations of schools.

The northern part of Korea which had only a few middle schools and no university before the liberation has now 9,165 schools of common education and 98 higher educational institutions embracing more than 2.6 million pupils and students.

The First Vice-Premier declared that our country ranks among the highest in the world in the proportion of the students to the population and in the appropriation for education from the state budget.

Referring to the fact that our Party has held fast to the line of educating and remoulding the old-line intellectuals while training a large number of new intellectuals of the origin of the working people, he said:

The Party prevented beforehand the deviations of all shades with regard to the intellectuals, boldly trusted and accepted old-line intellectuals and has perseveringly carried on the work of educating and steeling them in the idea of the working class.

Our old-line intellectuals followed the path of revolution indicated by the Party and have grown into socialist intellectuals through the trials of revolutionary struggle.

Along with this, our Party, adhering to the principle of self-reliance, set up and continuously expanded higher educational institutions, including Kim Il Sung University, and secondary technical schools and made much efforts to train large numbers of new technical cadres with our own strength. As a result, we have been able to establish stable centres for the training of our own cadres in a comparatively short span of time and reinforce the ranks of our own cadres who serve our revolution and construction creditably.

Now more than 170,000 engineers and specialists work in different fields of our national economy and the total number of technicians and specialists stands at over 430,000 when the assistant engineers and junior specialists are included. This is a big leap because North Korea had only 900 engineers and 4,000 technicians right after the liberation.

All factories and enterprises equipped with modern technique today are built and run with our own strength and technique. And all branches such as politics, economy, science, education, public health and culture are well managed by our own cadres, technicians and specialists and are making speedy progress. This serves as the basis for the preservation of the independence of our country and our nation and is a great pride of our people.

Our Party has adhered to the line of establishing *Juche* (self-identity) in education and of closely combining education with the practice of the Korean revolution.

Our party saw to it that the content of education at schools at all levels is worked out and further perfected in such a way as to give living knowledge linked with the Korean revolution and with socialist construction in Korea and to teach the nature, economy, culture of Korea, the history of our people, the traditions of our nation and the realities of our country.

We have rejected in education the tendency of closed door-ism while opposing doctrinairism and flunkyism to the great powers and taken it as a principle in teaching all subjects to give broad and deep knowledge of the principles of sciences and of the world and give lessons with the main stress on the Korean revolution and on the basis of the realities of our country.

We exerted the utmost efforts for equipping the rising generation with our Party's lines and policies which are the Marxism-Leninism of Korea creatively applied to the realities of our country and are the guide to all our actions. This constitutes an important guarantee for educating our younger generation in the firm revolutionary spirit and the unshakable ideas of *Juche* of defending the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the position of our Party in any storm or stress.

Our Party has also fully implemented the principle of closely combining education with productive labour.

The technical school system is a system under which general education is closely combined with polytechnic education and education with productive labour and it has been established by our Party in conformity with the urgent requirements of socialist construction which has entered the stage of overall technical reconstruction, and this system has fully proved its advantages through life.

By establishing factory colleges and factory higher technical schools our Party opened the way for training directly at production sites intellectuals of the working class, the leading class of revolution.

Our Party has accumulated valuable experiences in pushing through the Marxist-Leninist principle on combining education with culture and educating the younger generation in working-class ideology and communist morality.

All the successes made in education are inseparably linked with the deep care of the Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung for the education of the younger generation.

Saying that the profound solicitude of the Party and the Government for the education of the younger generation is being extended to the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, he recalled the remittance of over 5,000 million yen (Japanese currency) as education aid funds and stipends on 21 occasions for the education of the sons and daughters of Korean nationals there.

First Vice-Premier Kim Il laid stress on consolidating the schools, the bases for cultural revolution, and enhancing the quality of school education.

It is impossible to complete in a day or two the work of rooting out the remnants of the old society in the minds of people and overcoming the century-old cultural backwardness left by the old society. Nor is it possible to accomplish in a year or two the gigantic task of creating a truly popular culture of new society.

We have been able to bring about such an unprecedented upsurge in the cultural revolution as we see today because our Party, in carrying out the cultural revolution, has tirelessly conducted ideological education and cultural enlightenment for the working masses, rejecting subjective rashness of all sorts that contravenes the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and carried on the education of rising generations and the training of cadres on a large scale without a moment's interruption, giving precedence to them in all work.

A new, socialist culture cannot spring from the void. It can be created only through the course of critically assimilating all that is priceless in the treasure-house of human culture.

Each nation which has entered the path of socialism can build a truly socialist, national culture, socialist in content and national in form, only by correctly inheriting and developing the legacies of the national culture of its country.

Our Party has led the cultural revolution in our country, inheriting and developing in an all-round way the cultural heritage of our nation, rejecting both the nihilistic and restorationist deviations in their approach toward the legacies of national culture and taking into consideration the historicist and class principles.

The working class must seize power by violence. But it cannot carry out by violence the work of overcoming the left-overs of old ideas and making the communist ideas the only predominant ideas of society, nor can it create by force a new, communist civilization.

The course of the cultural revolution for freeing people from the old ideas and ignorance is, in the final analysis, a course of education for bringing up the rising generation into men of a new, communist type developed in an all-round way, a long course of education and enlightenment for awakening the working masses and making them cultured.

The carrying out by our Party of the cultural revolution by means of education and culture is a correct line which accords with the communists' intrinsic mission of raising the consciousness and cultural level of the working people to a high degree and leading all of them to communist society, the loftiest ideal of mankind.

The reporter stressed that the schools, the bases for the cultural revolution, should be consolidated in every way and the quality of school education be enhanced one stage higher to further develop the cultural revolution, expedite socialist construction and bring earlier the final victory of our revolution.

It is of decisive significance in enhancing the quality of school education thoroughly to establish *Juche* in education, he said, and went on:

We should make all efforts to firmly establish *Juche* in educational work so that the rising generations can resolutely fight against revisionism and Left opportunism and creatively apply the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the realities of our country, maintaining their own viewpoints as revolutionaries and Communists of Korea in the future.

The reporter dwelt on concrete tasks for educating rising generations into communist builders developed intellectually, morally and physically.

Then he touched upon the situation in South Korea where the desire of people for the education of their children and the aspiration of children and youth for learning are ruthlessly trampled down owing to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the anti-popular education policy of its lackeys.

Education is presented as an acute, serious social problem in South Korea today.

Noting that the decline and overall crisis of national education in South Korea are the result of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enthralment, the reporter said:

The persistent aims of U.S. imperialism in the field of education are to obscure the minds of the South Korean children and youth and make them their colonial slaves and cheap cannon fodder. The Pak Jung Hi clique have thoroughly subjected education to the U.S. colonial domination and war policy, thereby leading it to catastrophe.

To save education in South Korea from the desperate situation, the education policy on colonial enslavement of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must be brought to an end, and the colonial rule itself must be liquidated, first of all.

The people in South Korea are not alone in the struggle for the unification and independence of the country and for the future of the rising generations. They have behind them the mighty revolutionary base in the northern part of the country and the warm support of the entire people in North Korea.

It is not for the people in the northern part alone that we have laid solid foundations of an independent national economy and are bringing popular education and culture to efflorescence in the northern part. We have never forgotten even for a moment our fellow countrymen and brothers, children and youth in South Korea. We sincerely desire to share our happiness and achievements with them.

When the entire people in the North and the South pool their strength and fight more valiantly for the country's unification, we shall surely be able to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and accomplish the historical task of the country's unification, First Vice-Premier Kim Il declared.

U. N. FLAG ABUSED IN VIETNAM WAR

Full Text of the Letter Sent to Foreign Ministers of Various Countries

I take the liberty to address this letter to you in connection with the abuse of the U.N. flag by the United States in its aggressive war in Vietnam in gross violation of the U.N. Charter.

In South Vietnam recently, the "Republic of Korea" forces have been conducting military operations against the Vietnamese people, flying the U.N. flag, evidently on the direct instructions of the United States.

The "Republic of Korea" forces which are controlled by the U.S. army, are carrying out military operations in South Vietnam under the direction of the U.S. Command.

U.S. imperialism has for a long time been trying to justify the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and recover from the repeated, ignominious setbacks in South Vietnam by "internationalizing" the Vietnamese war through the mobilization of its allies and followers.

By letting the "Republic of Korea" forces in South Vietnam use the U.N. flag, the U.S. aggressors have started to convert them into the "U.N. forces."

U.S. army newspaper **Stars and Stripes** of October 17, 1966 carried photos reporting this fact.

In this way U.S. imperialism is trying eventually to draw the U.N. into the shameful aggressive war in Vietnam. This is an act of crudely violating the U.N. Charter, and an act of flouting the U.N. member nations.

This insidious wile of U.S. imperialism further aggravates tension in Asia and gravely menaces world peace.

The Korean people who cherish peace cannot just sit and watch such situation.

It is a habitual practice of the United States to use the U.N. flag in prosecuting aggressive war.

The United States has been acting so in Korea, too.

The U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war against the Korean people and perpetrated atrocities against our people in the name of the U.N. Even now, occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces," they are actively stepping up preparations for a new war.

U.S. occupation of South Korea hampers the unification of Korea and increases the danger of the outbreak of a new war in the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists today are using the South Korean puppet regime as a principal tool in executing their aggressive policy against Asia.

They have already taken tens of thousands of "Republic of Korea" troops to South Vietnam to slaughter guiltless people under the U.N. flag.

Thus, the South Korean regime which the United States is loudly advertising as "respecting" the Charter and authority of the U.N. is openly committing criminal acts under the U.N. flag.

The South Korean authorities, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, are now making a mockery of and desecrating the U.N. without scruple.

The U.N. should call the U.S. and the ruling circles of South Korea strictly to account for such unwarranted and unlawful actions and take sanctions against them.

The U.N. should no more have its authority impaired by allowing itself to be used by the U.S. imperialists in executing their policy of aggression and should not handle matters in contravention of its Charter.

The insidious designs of the U.S. imperialists and their faithful puppets, the South Korean authorities, to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam under the U.N. signboard will not escape the denunciation of the peace-loving people of the world.

Informing you of the above facts, I express the hope that Your Excellency will direct serious attention to the grave act of the U.S. of letting the "Republic of Korea" forces abuse the U.N. flag in the war of aggression in Vietnam, and will take appropriate steps.

I am sending you separately the photo material for your reference.

Very truly yours,

PAK SUNG CHUL
Foreign Minister, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, Nov. 21, 1966

★ ★ ★

The American army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" reporting on South Korea's puppet troops arriving in South Vietnam flying the U.N. flag, to serve as cannon fodder for the U.S. war there. (X shows the U.N. flag.)

Japanese Gov't Cannot Evade Its Obligation

D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on November 22 a statement in connection with the ever more unrestrained actions of the Japanese reactionaries to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan.

The statement reads in full:

The Japanese reactionaries are becoming all the more undisguised of late in their manoeuvres to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan.

Such grave criminal acts as arson, raid and outrage by Japanese police and hooligans against Korean educational institutions and Korean youth and students in Japan are committed in succession in various parts of Japan.

As a result of deliberate incendiarism of the Japanese reactionaries the girl students' dormitory of the Korean middle-high school in Tokyo was burned to ashes on October 3.

Outrages against this school also committed on October 16, 21 and 23 and November 1 and 2.

Earlier, Japanese police in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, illegally arrested and detained the principal of the Aichi No. 1 Korean primary school; agents were planted in the Kanagawa Korean middle-high school and Korean students were assaulted; and Japanese police in Akishima, Tokyo Municipality, tried to force a student of the Santama No. 1 Korean primary and secondary school into espionage activities.

The recent fit of suppression is closely associated with their intrigue to introduce the "bill on amendment of school education law" designed to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals in Japan.

By getting the "amendment bill" ratified at the next Diet session, while clamping down outright on the democratic, national education of the Korean nationals, the Japanese rulers are attempting to close down the schools run by the Koreans independently and to impose education for Japanization upon their children.

All this is an act of challenge to the Korean nationals and part of the consistent machinations of the Japanese rulers to deny them their democratic, national rights.

The move for suppressing the national education of the Koreans is directly instigated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and is a political intrigue linked with the Japanese militarists' reaggression against South Korea.

As everyone knows, it is not only international practice but also inviolable, legitimate right for citizens of an independent state to conduct national education in their own mother tongue and letters, no matter where they may reside.

Therefore, the national education conducted by the Korean nationals in Japan is an inalienable national right of theirs, citizens of a sovereign state.

Moreover, the Korean nationals now residing in Japan are victims of the Japanese imperialists' aggression of Korea and war policy in the past. They were taken to Japan through labour draft or military conscription or went there after losing the means of livelihood due to the ruthless plunder and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists, or are sons and daughters of these Koreans.

The Japanese government is under obligation, legal and moral, to protect the Korean nationals and ensure all their rights, including that of democratic, national education.

With no misgivings can the Japanese government evade this obligation.

Entirely just is the struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan against the policy of national discrimination of the Japanese government and in demand of the full guarantee of democratic, national education.

Public figures and people of broad strata of Japan are now actively supporting the struggle of the Koreans for democratic national education and fighting resolutely against the Japanese government's "bill on amendment of school education law" and its scheme to suppress the democratic national education of the Koreans.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the Japanese government, abiding by the principles of international law and international practice, respect the basic human rights of the Koreans, renounce at once all its discriminative and suppressive policies against them, drop forthwith the intention to introduce the "bill on amendment of school education law" and ensure the right of democratic, national education to the Korean nationals.

If the Japanese government continues to persecute and suppress the democratic, national education of the Koreans in Japan, it will be held entirely responsible for all the ensuing consequences.

U.S. to Ignite a New War In Korea

Statement of the Neo Lao Haksat

Some time ago a spokesman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat issued a statement strongly condemning the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for their military provocations against the northern part of Korea.

The statement exposed that the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in South Korea have recently perpetrated military provocations continuously against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It emphasized that all this was part of their moves to ignite a new war in Korea and aggravate tension in Asia.

The Laotian people and the Neo Lao Haksat, the statement declared, fully support the correct position clarified in the November 5, 1966 statement of the D.P.R.K. Foreign Ministry.

In conclusion, it stressed: Our common enemy is the U.S. aggressors. The Laotian people, shoulder to shoulder with the Korean and other Asian peoples, will oppose and foil every shameful U.S. scheme for aggression.

When the Nine-Year Compulsory Education is Enforced, All the Boys and Girls will be Given Free, Compulsory Education at Regular Schools Till They Reach the Working Age in North Korea.

Popular Education in Korea

THE Recent session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed the question on the enforcement of universal nine-year compulsory general and polytechnic education starting from April 1, 1967 and adopted a law on it.

The introduction of universal nine-year compulsory education is a gigantic task and this has been possible as sound foundations have already been laid for the development of education in Korea.

The Government of the D.P.R.K. has made energetic and effective preparations for it.

Precedence

One of the most important questions in revolution and the construction of a new society is to train the rising generation into the reliable reserves of revolution and into the cultured, conscious builders of that society.

With this in view, the People's Government which was established following the country's liberation in 1945 gave precedence to educational work. The government made great efforts to liquidate national and class inequality in education, a left-over of Japanese colonial rule and establish a genuinely popular education system which enables everybody to study.

The Government, first of all, set up schools in different parts of the country, trained teachers and compiled textbooks to make elementary education compulsory. As a result, in 1949, four years after the country's liberation, 98 per cent of school-age children were enrolled in primary schools and illiteracy was completely wiped out.

This was a big leap: only 35 per cent of school-age children attended primary schools, and more than 2,300,000 adult population were illiterate in the days of Japanese rule. Universal compulsory elementary education was enforced in 1956, three years after the conclusion of the Korean war (1950-1953) in which the Korean people defeated the intention of U.S. imperialism to place the whole of Korea under its control and secondary education was made compulsory in 1958.

Free Education

Only when compulsory education is combined with free education, can it become a genuinely equal, popular one giving all the working people the substantial right to education. In 1959 the Government completely abolished tuition fee.

The student population receive vast material benefits from the state in our country: no one worries about school expenses.

Besides, many students of higher technical schools and the students of higher educational establishments get stipends from the state. Students of schools at all levels are provided with school things and school uniforms. And the state pays for the bulk of their textbooks and bears expenses for their tour of historic scenes and revolutionary battle sites, observation-study, camping, holiday home accommodations and amateur art and sports group activities.

Ramified Network

In pre-liberation North Korea there was not a single university. Korea's inheritance was only a few middle schools. But today schools form a ramified network all over the country. There are 9,166 schools and 98 institutions of higher learning with an enrolement of more than 2,600,000. The college students number 156,000. Besides, many working people are enrolled in the spare-time schools where technicians and engineers are trained. And the education of the adult population is going on at a rapid pace to enable all the working people to acquire the general knowledge of the graduates from secondary schools or above and master more than one technique.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea ranks among those countries in the world which are the largest in the proportion of their students to their population and have the highest budget allocations for education.

Technical Cadres

Adhering to the principle of self-reliance, the Government has set up and continuously expanded higher educational establishments including Kim Il Sung University and secondary schools and has exerted much efforts to train great numbers of technical personnel by its own efforts. For this it took a step to develop apace the spare-time schools in parallel with the full-time schools. As a result, powerful centres for training our own cadres have come into being in a brief time and we have come to build up a contingent of our own cadres faithfully serving revolution and construction. Many factories and other enterprises have more than 1,000 technicians each. We have an average of 12 agro-technicians for each co-operative farm and one or two for each farming workteam. At present there is an army of more than 170,000 engineers and specialists working in the different branches of the national economy. When we take into account technicians and secondary specialists, the number reaches more than 430,000. These figures are more significant when we compare them with the early post-liberation days when there were only some 900 engineers and 4,000 technicians in North Korea.

Principles of Instruction

The ideas of *Juche* (self-identity) of the Government that the Korean revolution must be made by the Korean people themselves and everything be adapted to the practice of the Korean revolution has been a guide to its educational work as well. The Government saw to it that instruction should be conducted to give living knowledge connected with the Korean revolution and the socialist construction in Korea. And it has worked out and completed the curricula of schools at all levels in such a way as to enable the students to have a clear understanding of the nature, economy, culture, history and actual conditions of Korea and the traditions of the Korean people. It has also fully implemented the principle of closely combining education with productive labour.

When the overall technical reconstruction of the country came to the fore, the Government reorganized the popular education system and introduced a polytechnic education system. Life has demonstrated the advantages of this system which links general education closely with polytechnic education and education with productive labour. Upwards of 830,000 youngsters trained under the reorganized education system have gone to work in factories and other enterprises. Competent workers equipped with rich general knowledge as well as basic principles of modern production are rendering good services in the carrying out of the technical and cultural revolutions.

In fact, it is a more complicated and difficult task than the political and economic transformation of society to provide the entire working people and their sons and daughters with an opportunity for learning, build up an army of one's own intellectuals and make science and technology available to the working people. Particularly more so for Korea where the people long remained far removed from civilization under the Japanese yoke. But the People's Government established after the country's liberation has made such great achievements as we see today, overcoming hosts of difficulties in the way of establishing a popular education system.

The transition from seven-year to nine-year compulsory education will open a broader avenue for the country's education.

Yang Taek Gon (right)

My Classes Are Not Yet Over

YANG TAEK GON
Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, Merited Teacher

I have been a teacher for 45 years now. Over 20 years of this career of mine belong to the days under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Whenever I meet Jon Chang Hak, a teacher at a school in my county, I recall what happened with him some twenty years ago.

One day the Japanese principal broke into my class and ordered more than half of the pupils to get out on the playground, where he flogged them with a wooden sword. Among those pupils being manhandled by the principal as they had not paid tuition was Jon Chang Hak.

After he was expelled from school, Jon Chang Hak made up his mind to earn money for himself so that he could resume his study. He gathered firewood on the mountain in the evening. More than once he was discovered by a ranger and was beaten up.

When he had managed to earn money for the resumption of his study, he was 14 years old.

He went to the school, taking the money with him. At the sight of the boy in rags, the Japanese principal refused to re-enrol him, telling him: "You blockhead will learn nothing, even if you get education."

Sympathy for the boy was roused in me. I went to the principal entreating him to accept the boy. He was re-enrolled only after I had given the principal my guarantee.

The boy was not an isolated case in those days of Japanese colonial rule. In our village of Buksang-ri in the northwestern region of Korea, there was not even a detached school at that time. A large majority of the village population of over 1,000 were illiterate as a result of the Japanese colonialists' policy of keeping the Koreans ignorant. More than 80 per cent of the school-age children were denied the opportunity of learning.

An end was put to these wretched conditions when the country was liberated. The People's Government built, before anything else, a school in our village.

Thanks to the deep concern shown by the State, all of the school-age children in our village are enrolled in schools. The State supplies school uniforms, overcoats and school things to them. They find the word of "tuition fee" only in the old stories their parents and brothers tell.

The State awarded me the title of Merited Teacher, the highest honour for school teachers. And people elected me to the Supreme People's Assembly.

During my 45 years of career as a teacher, I have educated over 5,000 boys and girls. Not a few of them are now themselves parents of pupils.

Whenever they meet me, they never fail to speak of our good society where the children, enjoying protection by the State and the public, grow up happily, studying according to their wishes. And, concerned about my health at the age approaching 70, they ask me to retire.

Each time I am thus counselled I tell them: "My classes are not yet over."

The reliable future builders of the country

Culture Comes to Remote Village

PYANGGANG Province is a mountainous area located in Korea's northern extremity. At the time of Japanese imperialist rule there were only two middle schools in this province. But now there are 540 schools at all levels including three colleges and 18 higher technical schools with the enrollment of over 100,000 students.

50-FOLD GROWTH

Pungso County of this province had only one primary school and there were only five or six persons who received middle school education before the country's liberation.

But today college graduates exceed 200 and a quarter of the county's population are now studying in schools at all levels. This shows a 50-fold increase compared with the closing days of Japanese imperialist rule.

TREMENDOUS CHANGE

Here is an interesting comparison between the past and present of Sinmyong-ri.

Sinmyong-ri is one of the out-of-the-way villages 36 km. from Pungso, the county seat, and 1,700m. above sea level.

The inhabitants of this village had no access to education in the past. But at present the village has its own agro-technicians. And farming is conducted on a scientific basis. The old folks of the village say this is a "tremendous change they have never seen before."

FIVE COLLEGE STUDENTS IN A FAMILY

In this village there lives a peasant named Choi Jae Hui who was born into the family of a tiller of hillside plots and did not know how to write his own name. After the country's liberation, he graduated from the spare-time school for adults and had all of his sons and daughters attend school. His eldest son graduated from the Pyongyang College of Construction and has this year become a master of science and four others are now college students.

SCHOOL FOR 11 CHILDREN

In Munjo-ri of Pungso County, there is a richly-wooded valley called Saengsu-dong where stands a branch primary school for 11 children. For the sake of the little children who had to cover the distance of 6 km. to go to school in the county seat, the State set up the branch school and allocated teachers to it.

25 NEW SCHOOLS

Preparations for the enforcement of nine-year compulsory education were pushed ahead in this county, too. Thanks to the enormous material and financial aid given by the State and the patriotic enthusiasm displayed by the people of this county, 25 more schools and 175 classrooms have been built and all the schools have been well equipped in the past five-six years.

The introduction of nine-year compulsory education from April next year will convert the county into a more cultural and better place to live in.

A lesson in a secondary school

A school building set up in a rural village

More Educational Funds for Korean Children in Japan

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, entrusted by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, again remitted 303,210,000 yen (Japanese currency) to the Korean Central Educational Association in Japan as educational aid funds and stipends to help in the democratic, national education of the sons and daughters of the Korean nationals.

This brings the total of the educational aid funds and stipends remitted by the D.P.R.K. Red Cross society to over 5,317,365,000 yen (Japanese currency). The aid funds earlier sent by the society on 21 occasions amounted to more than 5,014,155,000 yen (Japanese currency).

The branches of the General Association of the Korean Residents in Japan are set up in all local areas where the Korean overseas compatriots live, and each of these branches runs a Korean school.

School Education in South Korea

A little girl, expelled from school for failure to pay impositions, attempted suicide in Seoul on November 18. She is 15-year-old Yun Jong So'n, former pupil of So'njo'ng girls' middle school. She was ordered to discontinue attendance at school on November 10 as she had failed to pay by the end of October the impositions for the third quarter of the year amounting to 3,450 won. (In South Korea a high-grade worker is paid between 3,000 and 4,000 won a month.) In despair the girl attempted to kill herself by taking poison and, a **Dong-hwa Tongshin** dispatch from Seoul says, she is now in a critical condition.

NO OPPORTUNITY OF SCHOOLING

At present, over 2,084,000 children of school age ranging from six to fifteen, are not given an opportunity of learning at school in South Korea. Of these children, says South Korea's "Hanguk Education Year Book," those who are past the enrolment age, between 12 and 15, number more than 1,745,000.

Every year between 150,000 and 170,000 boys and girls, unable to bear a heavy burden of school expenses, are expelled from school or compelled to give up schooling.

In South Korea, education at a six-year course public primary school costs one 75,000 won.

Each newly enrolled boy or girl in the primary school is demanded, in the first place, to pay collections ranging from 1,500 to 3,000 won, tuition fee amounting from 1,000 to 3,500 won and contributions of several thousand won. And then scores of miscellaneous fees are collected from the pupils in the form of "the expense for examination paper," "expense for beautification of classrooms," "expense for athletic meet," savings" and "expense for comfort postcard."

Collections and fees are heavier in the secondary vocational school. Last year the Pak Jung Hi "government" exacted from pupils and students 10.9 billion won more of money in the form of collections than in the ordinary year.

The "Minister of Education" of the South Korean "government" was quoted by **Radio Dong-a** in Seoul on November 22 as saying the government had a plan to increase collections, from the secondary school pupils by 15-20 per cent from next year.

SHORTAGE OF CLASSROOM

In South Korea, primary schools are short of more than 20,000 classrooms and some 50,000 of the old, temporary classrooms, kept out of repair for more than 20 years, are in need of immediate repair, according to the data released by the "Ministry of Education" of the puppet regime. Between 120 and 160 pupils are accommodated in a classroom for 60. This, however, does not help mitigate the shortage of classrooms. Schools use dug-outs, tents, or even "open-air classrooms." Three- and four-shift instruction are usual phenomena.

SCHOOLS SOLD LIKE COMMODITIES

The Seoul "government" has recently been turning public primary schools to private schools in order, allegedly, to lighten the burden of the national treasury. In other words, it has been selling schools.

Between 1963 and 1964 the number of private primary schools increased from 46 to 59 and in 1965 it again rose to 75. Thus in two years, 29 public primary schools were transferred to private ownership. In Seoul and in provinces, 200 public primary schools are reported to be transferred to private ownership.

By transferring schools to the ownership of profiteers under the pretext of reducing the "government expenditure," the puppet Seoul regime places schools more and more beyond the reach of the boys and girls from many poor families and appropriates even those scanty educational expenses for military purposes.

Pak Choi

MAC Meeting

Repeated Military Provocations:

U.S. Side's Vessels Shell N. Korean Coast

The 234th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on November 23 in Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

According to the statement of Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, the U.S. side, which committed firings and made armed attacks on a large scale against our side and dispatched naval craft continuously into our coastal waters in defiance of our repeated protests and warnings, committed again a hostile act of sending a military reconnaissance plane into our territorial air some time ago.

On November 18, an AO-1 military reconnaissance plane of the U.S. side illegally flew into our territorial air over an area 6.5 km. north of the Military Demarcation Line and perpetrated hostile acts.

At around 9 a.m., November 22, the U.S. side perpetrated a hostile act of firing scores of shells toward our coast by sending a group of guard and escort boats to our coastal waters. The boats fled away when they were met with our defence measures.

The recent air infrusion, Gen. Pak said, is a deliberate hostile act carefully planned beforehand and is a link in the U.S. moves to ignite a new aggressive war, designed to increase tension in Korea.

The U.S. side should not run roughshod considering seriously what grave consequences would arise from its plots for another war.

He emphasized that should the U.S. imperialists persist in their reckless play with fire, it would only bring ruin upon themselves.

Just before the departure for Vietnam. The South Korean armymen are forced to part with their dear ones by the Americans and their lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi clique, and are carried away to a faraway country, Vietnam, to kill people who are fighting for independence and unification of their country.

ALGERIAN PAPER:

Korea Will Never Be Cowed

Algerian paper El Moudjahid (Nov. 24) carried an article lashing at the recent U.S. military provocations in all areas along the Military Demarcation Line and in the coastal waters of Korea.

These provocations, the paper pointed out, show that the imperialists suffering setbacks in Vietnam are now bent on expanding their "area of action" and setting up a hotbed of another war in accordance with their aggressive plan.

It went on:

This new strategy is one more proof of the aggressive nature of the U.S. policy towards Asia. These provocations lay bare the designs of the imperialists who, in defiance of crushing defeats in Vietnam, are attempting to increase at any cost their control over the progressive forces in Asia. All this, however, only leads to strengthening the defence capacity of the countries which do not want to be placed under the influence of repudiated U.S. policies.

Neither the resolutions of the "Manila Conference" nor the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" can threaten the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is enjoying powerful support from the peoples fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

Conscription Evaders: 196,000

According to a November 22 dispatch of **Dongyang Tongshin** from Seoul, there are 196,605 slackers in South Korea.

Draft-age young people, when they receive the draft card, hide or pretend to be illiterate to evade conscription. The number of young people who obey summons showed a 14 per cent decrease last year as against the year before last and another 2.1 per cent fall in the first half of this year compared with last year, news reports from South Korea said.

Scared by the mounting anti-army sentiments the army authorities are threatening to arrest draft dodgers and punish them severely. But more and more young men reject military service in the puppet army.

SOLIDARITY WITH VENEZUELAN STUDENTS

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee sent a joint message on November 21 to the Communist Youth League of Venezuela and the Venezuelan Federation of University Students in connection with the "day of solidarity with the Venezuelan youth and students."

The message expressed the full support to and firm solidarity with the Venezuelan patriotic-minded youth and students in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policy of enslavement and the dictatorial regime of Leoni.

THE AGED PRESSGANGED INTO THE PUPPET ARMY

According to a November 22 dispatch of **Dongyang Tongshin** from Seoul the puppet "Ministry of National Defence" decided to continue calling up for active service those youth who were transferred to the first class reserve last year and those from 28 to 31 years of age.

This decision is designed to call back into active service those temporarily exempted from it for the excess of the draft age when the physical examination for conscription was conducted.

Along with this, the U.S. occupationists and their puppet clique in South Korea started on November 22 a "transport exercise" for ensuring an "effective and efficient transport of war supplies" in case bridges and railroads should be destroyed in another war.

Heavy-duty vehicles of the "transport units of the 9th district command" took part in this war exercise, according to a November 22 broadcast of **Radio Jungang** in South Korea.

PUPPET "5TH MARINE BRIGADE" ORGANIZED

The U.S. occupationists in South Korea newly organized on November 23 a unit called the "5th marine brigade" at Pohang, one of South Korea's naval bases, and this was a step for the build-up of combat strength, said a November 23 broadcast of **Radio Dong-a** in South Korea.

The Fig Leaf Wears Thin in Korea

ALAN WINNINGTON
British Journalist

NOT A WORD

On his right the American general has two representatives of the South Korean puppet army, smiling men who never say a word.

On his left sits British Brigadier Bancroft, blinking pale blue eyes uncomprehendingly.

He smokes, takes his glasses off, puts them back on, strokes his sandy moustache or his silvering hair round which is carved a deep rill from years of wearing a brass hat.

He never says a word.

On his left, for some reason, is a much-medalled Thai officer. He too never says a word.

The American general does the talking. Behind him a phalanx of chain-smoking American officers sort out papers and write down things to say which they pass to the general.

A former American senior member apparently felt that he ought to make a show of consulting others, so he handed his type-script to his contemporary British delegate.

The British member seemed to take the matter seriously. He began to read it. Time passed and the American general stubbed out several cigarettes.

The British member began to make notes. It was too much. The American general ripped the paper from his hand and started to read it aloud to the Koreans.

It was an embarrassing moment.

I was looking at the scene through the open window when a North Korean captain said to me:

PUPPET SHOW

"Probably most British people don't even realise that there is a British delegate here. But of course Asian people know it and wonder why. It seems that the more the Americans expose themselves in Asia, the more the British Government comes to their aid.

"The French have left Korea, and the Ethiopians will leave soon. The Turks have taken their troops away and left only a dwindling handful of officers.

"Now, as you see, there is an American general, two puppet South Koreans, a puppet Thai and a British officer. For Asian people they are all puppets."

He waved a hand around and said: "Where is the U.N. here? It is Americans against Koreans and nothing else."

The "United Nations" fig leaf used by the Americans to cover their continuing occupation of South Korea has become transparent with the years.

Here at Panmunjom there is no longer any pretence. The neutral security area is policed on one side by North Korean guards. The "United Nations" guards are gigantic American military cops chosen, like monk policemen in Tibet, more for size than for what is under their white helmets.

There is a notable absence of South Korean troops, largely because they have shown a tendency to cross to the north if they get a chance.

BREAKDOWN

The main job of the American M.P.s seems to be to prevent contact between journalists accredited to their side and anyone from the north, which they do with glum, gum-chewing arrogance.

But it is inside the conference room where the Military Armistice Commission meets, that the total breakdown of the "United Nations Command" becomes most apparent.

On the north side of the table sit three North Korean officers with senior member Gen. Pak in the middle facing his American counterpart, Gen Cicolella.

Iraqi Businessman Visits Korea

A representative of the Mohammed Abid Ali Al-Sahhaf Brothers Corporation of Iraq visited Korea a few days ago.

Mr. Mohammed Abid Al-Sahhaf, representative of the corporation dealing in sundry items of daily use, discussed with the Korean trade workers the matters concerning expansion of trade. He showed a great interest in Korea's fountain pen, towel and counterpane of towelling.

Italian Traders in Korea

An Italian Grandi Molini E Pastifici Associti S.P.A. delegation led by Dr. Renato Pericone arrived in Pyongyang on November 24 by plane to discuss business matters concerning the establishment of trade relations with export and import corporations of Korea.

Korea-Rumania Shipping Agency Contract Signed

A shipping agency contract was concluded in Pyongyang on November 21 between the Korean Shipping Agency and the Bucharest "Romtrans." Rumania's state shipping and transport company.

Fighting Continent—Africa

December 1 is the "Day of Struggle for Driving Imperialism out of Africa."

On this occasion the Korean people express their militant solidarity with the African people who are fighting vigorously to sweep away imperialism and colonialism from their continent and win complete liberation and independence.

Amidst the flames of the national-liberation struggle, nearly 40 countries on the African continent have won independence over the past 10 odd years, casting off the chains of colonial rule of the imperialists.

Peoples of these countries who waged the arduous struggle that culminated in the emancipation from the imperialist control, have been energetically working to defend the national independence against colonialist aggression, liquidate the aftermath of the protracted colonial rule and build a national economy.

Peoples of the United Arab Republic, Guinea, Mali, the Congo (B), Tanzania, Mauritania, Somalia and many other countries of Africa have achieved good results in their efforts to build a new life. This gives an encouragement to the peoples fighting for the liberation and national independence and fortifies their conviction of victory.

In Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea, people have been waging a resolute resistance struggle against the outrageous occupation forces, dealing heavy blows to the imperialists and colonialists every day.

The imperialists' colonial system is in the process of total disintegration in Africa today. The imperialists and colonialists, frightened at the great changes and the people's revolutionary advance on the African continent, are bent on establishing again their control over the independent nations of Africa. They are using "aid" as a means of establishing neo-colonialist domination over the newly independent African nations and are employing all sorts of heinous methods including armed intervention, wrecking and subversive activities.

The African people, who know from long years of their first-hand experience the sinister designs of the old and new colonialists, are determinedly resisting the incessant interference, wrecking and subversive activities of the enemy of their genuine freedom and independence.

Africa today is no longer a "dark continent" where the foreign aggressors were holding sway. It is being transformed into a "fighting continent," an "advancing continent" which is seething with a new life.

The whole of Asia and the progressives all over the world stand by the "fighting Africa," "advancing Africa."

Peoples of this continent have gained much experience and learned necessary lessons in the struggle for the complete liberation of the continent.

United action of the anti-imperailist forces of the continent and their unity with the anti-imperialist forces in other parts of the world are the sure guarantee of the African people's victory.

Advancing in unity Africa will smash any and every challenge of the imperialists and the old and new colonialists and win complete liberation.

Mauritanian National Day

The people of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania proclaimed their country's independence on November 28, 1960 after their prolonged struggle against the foreign colonialists. This was the precious fruit the people of this country gained through their hard struggle.

The Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the Mauritanian people on their national holiday.

Over the past six years after their independence the Mauritanian people have achieved successes in their endeavours to liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule and build up an independent national economy.

They had already successfully carried out a three-year economic development plan and are now fulfiling the targets for the concluding year of another four-year economic development plan.

All these achievements in economic construction are the brilliant fruition of the line of independent development declared by the Mauritanian President who said: There can be no genuine independence without financial independence.

The Mauritanian Government pursues a policy of non-alignment, holds fast to the principle of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism and plays an active role in the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa.

The Korean people are very pleased to have as their friend the Mauritanian people who are confidently marching ahead, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialist struggle and extend support to and solidarity with them in their just struggle.

The relations of friendship between the Korean and Mauritanian peoples closely bound by the ties of common struggle against imperialism have developed rapidly since the establishment of diplomatic relations between both countries in November 1964.

The Korean people are deeply thankful to the Mauritanian people for their active support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for Korea's unification.

The Korean people heartily wish the Mauritanian people fresher successes in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and for the independent development of their country.

U.S. Provocation Against Cambodia

The U.S. aggressors and the South Vietnam puppet troops shelled and bombed two guard posts along the Cambodian border on November 22, killing and wounding 12 Cambodian soldiers and inflicting damage on quantities of properties.

This represents a new link in the chains of the incessant provocations commilted by the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppets against Cambodia's independence and neutrality.

The U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppets, while carrying on armed attacks on Cambodia, have launched a provocative campaign against Cambodia.

Coincidently with the recent provocations, the U.S. Command in Saigon boisterously talked about the employment of the U.S. troops for the chasing operations in the Cambodian territory. And the "Foreign Minister" of South Vietnam puppet regime, like a thief crying "stop thief", made an open provocative statement against Cambodia.

The aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppets against Cambodia have become more outrageous and have obviously reached a dangerous stage.

This is, needless to say, part of the moves being made after the Manila Conference for the expansion of the war.

The U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out of the morass of the Vietnam war in the expansion of the war to the Cambodian territory. They seek to block Cambodia's independent advance and, by hook or by crook, make her follow their aggressive line and thereby establish colonial domination all over Indo-China.

The Pentagon is involving the Thai reactionaries more actively into the Vietnamese war and furthering the expansion projects of the U.S. military bases in Thailand. This is closely related to the above-mentioned U.S. strategy.

With no desperate efforts, can the U.S. imperialists subdue the heroic Cambodian people who have risen up for a just cause.

The heroic Cambodian people rallied firmly around Prince Norodom Sihanouk are fully prepared to shatter any aggression by the U.S. imperialists and are filled with the firm determination to safeguard the country's independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territorial integrity and hold fast to their anti-imperialist position.

The Korean people can hardly repress their burning indignation at the U.S. provocations against Cambodia and voice whole-hearted support to the statement of the Cambodian Government denouncing the U.S. aggressors. In the future, too, the Korean people will stand firmly behind the Cambodian people who are fighting for the country's independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

Should the U.S. imperialists persist in their reckless provocations against Cambodia in disregard of the repeated protests and denunciation by the Cambodian Government and the people of the whole world, they will be unable to escape an ignominious fiasco.

Vietnam War and U.N. Flag

The United States is using the U.N. flag in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

This was revealed when the U.S. army paper **Stars and Stripes** (Oct. 17) reported that the "Republic of Korea" forces in South Vietnam were conducting military operations flying the U.N. flag.

The South Korean army is under the full control of the United States. And more than 50,000 South Korean troops are now committing atrocities of slaughtering people in South Vietnam under the direction of the U.S. Army Command.

The United States has been scheming to "internationalize" the Vietnam war by marshalling its vassal states and puppets and dragging them into the Vietnam war.

To this end, the United States has made every possible effort to cover up its criminal actions in the name of the United Nations.

A convincing proof of this was provided by a heavy propaganda barrage launched in the U.N. some time ago in favour of the "three proposals" on the Vietnam war, put forward by America's U.N. representative Goldberg, and by a lot of noise being made in U.S. Congress about the "settlement of the Vietnam problem through the U.N."

Along with such diplomatic operations, the United States is now attempting to make the involvement of the U.N. in the aggressive war in Vietnam a fait accompli by investing the "Republic of Korea" forces in Vietnam with the right to use the U.N. flag, thus eventually inveigling the U.N. deep into this shameful war.

Needless to say, this is a flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and an act of flouting its member nations.

This clearly shows how the United States thinks of the U.N.

The Washington rulers regard the U.N. merely as their subsidiary organ for implementing their world policy and the U.N. flag as a flag auxiliary to their colours which they can use as they wish at any place and at any time.

If one makes a careful study of the relations between the U.N. and the U.S. over the past 20 years, one will find that the Washington rulers may well think so.

Until now the United States has been allowed to use with impunity the U.N. as a fig leaf for covering up its aggressive wars.

Korea provides the most serious example.

The United States provoked the war in Korea and committed brutal murder over three years in the name of the U.N. Even today the United States, occupying Korea's southern half militarily under the signboard of the U.N., is in a frenzy to make preparations for another war.

The more than 600,000-strong South Korean forces are in the hands of the U.S. commander, the commander of the "U.N. forces," and undergo training under the guidance of American military advisers in the "U.N. forces." The Pentagon is now without hesitation having South Korean troops fly the U.N. flag at the head of their units when they are dispatched to South Vietnam.

Such a situation should not be tolerated any longer.

Severe punishment must be dealt out to the U.S. rulers and South Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique, their faithful lackeys, who are bent on expanding the aggressive war in Vietnam and unleashing another war in Korea under the signboard of the U.N. Should the U.N. play the role of an obedient tool of the U.S. again, it will gravely endanger peace in Asia and the rest of the world and this will only bring about self-destruction of the U.N.

Ri Mun

Shallow Trick

According to foreign dispatches, Ri Dong Won, "Foreign Minister" of the puppet Seoul regime, arrived in New York on November 23 after a two-week-long tour of the Near and Middle East.

He had visited Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Jordan and France from November 7 before his arrival at his planned destination.

Ri Dong Won himself made clear the purpose of his recent tour.

When leaving Seoul, he said frankly that the purpose of his tour of the Near and Middle East was to expound the "stand of the ROK Government" on Korea's unification to the countries of his visit to enlist their support in the U.N. debate on the Korean question.

He openly announced the purpose of his tour wherever he went. He did not hesitate to make unabashed flattery and practice thinly-veiled fraud.

To say nothing of the principled stand of the host countries, he gave no thought to their prestige at all. He tried to impress the world public as if the support of the countries visited by him to the Pak Jung Hi clique were an accomplished fact by hurriedly spreading his one-sided appraisal in the South Korean press and some reptile publications of the United States.

He resembled a wicked peddlar kidding honest-minded persons into buying quack specifics.

While in Amman Ri Dong Won even "denounced" Israel for her attack on Jordanian villages and pledged his "support" to the cause of the Arab people.

This is a shallow trick.

It is universally known that Pak Jung Hi's "Government" has established diplomatic relations with Israeli Zionists, the sworn enemy of the Arab people's cause.

It is widely known that their relations have become closer through the establishment in April this year of the "Republic of Korea-Israel Association" for "facilitating mutual understanding and friendship and exchanging culture and technology," through visits to Seoul of Israeli high-ranking officials in military, political and economic feilds including Commander-in-Chief Raman of the Israeli armed forces, and visits to Israel of South Korea's "National Assembly Vice-President" and the "Minister of Agriculture and Forestry."

It is also generally known, on the other hand, that the relations between the Arab countries and the South Korean puppets remain cold, and that the Arab nations have refused to obey the unreasonable requests made by the U.S. imperialists in the annual discussion of the "Korean question" at the U.N.

The Arab nations do not approve of the U.S. policy of aggression in Korea. This is a question of principle concerning aspiration and aims of these countries. South Korea's Pak Jung Hi clique and Israeli reactionaries, both "reliable" lackeys for implementing the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia and the Near and Middle East, are on good terms with each other. This is also a question of principle stemming from their nature.

The Pak Jung Hi gang is attempting to blur these questions of principle by a temporary wile or a diplomatic gesture.

South Korean Foreign Minister's "denunciation" of Israel—this is a sham "denunciation" designed to obtain from the Arab nations support for South Korea in the U.N. And his "sympathy" toward the Arab world is the real mockery of the Arab nations.

With no shrewd tricks, can the Pak Jung Hi clique cover up their true colours as the faithful servants of the United States and as the enemy of the Arab and Middle East peoples.

Pak Jong In

Asian GANEFO

First Day Results

Korean Athletes Win 5 Gold Medals

The First Asian GANEFO opened in Pnom Penh on November 25. Athletic competitions began at different stadiums in Pnom Penh on November 26.

People's Athlete Sin Gum Dan

Pak Dong Gun

FOOTBALL: Korean footballers played a highly methodical game, demonstrating their fine technique. They defeated Cambodian team 2:0.

WEIGHTLIFTING: Pak Dong Gun lifted a total of 307.5 kg. in the 52 kg. class to win first place. He improved by 17.5 kg on his own record set in the Peking invitational weightlifting tournament last May. This also means 22.5 kg. better than the record of the First GANEFO.

On the evening of November 26, weightlifters Ri Hung Chon was placed second with a record of 335 kg. and Om Jong Il third with a record of 320 kg in the bantamweight class.

TRACK AND FIELD: Sin Gum Dan, running against the wind, won first place in the women's 400 metres. She crossed the finishing line 5.3 sec. faster than the runner-up, a Cambodian girl. Third place went to Korean girl Ri Bok Sil.

Korea's Jo Chong Song covered the 10,000 metres in 32 min. 5. sec. to win first place in this event. Another Korean runner Jon Man Hung was placed second with a time of 32 min. 41 sec.

Ri Yong Il won a silver medal in the men's discus throwing. Ri Su Hak of Korea finished third in the women's shot-put. Korean girl Oh Song Hwan was the runner-up in the high jump.

WRESTLING: Pak Song Gol and Yu Gwi Sil won first place in their respective classes.

TABLE TENNIS: Korean men's team won the group match by defeating Pakistan, Singapore, Vietnam and Nepal. Our women's team beat Ceylon, Japan, Pakistan and Nepal in the group competition. Both men's and women's teams of Korea reached the final.

GYMNASTICS: Gymnasts were placed second in the men's competition.

(KCNA)

Day of Friendship and Solidarity Among NEFO Sportsmen Marked

Sportsmen and young students in Pyongyang gathered at the House of Culture on November 24 to mark the "Day of Friendship and Solidarity among NEFO Sportsmen." Present at the meeting were responsible functionaries of ministries and other central government organs. Also invited there were staff members of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

The meeting heard the report by Jang Sung Ju, Vice-Chairman of the Korean GANEFO Committee.

In the name of the Korean sportsmen, the reporter extended warm congratulations to the Federation of GANEFO and the NEFO sportsmen of the world who strive for the consolidation and development of the GANEFO organization.

Recalling the repeated subversive acts of some reactionary leaders of the international sports organizations against the GANEFO, the reporter pointed out: Such acts are a wanton interference in the free sports activities of the NEFO sportsmen and clearly self-expose themselves as faithful stooges of the imperialists. The NEFO sportsmen must make their organization, the GANEFO as a more powerful one as the imperialists are trying in a hundred and one ways to obstruct the growth of the New Emerging Forces, the reporter stressed.

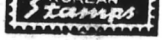
The Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on September 30, 1966 a set of four stamps showing planes for industrial purposes. (intaglio; two-coloured; size 38 × 25 mm.)

Stamp 1: Plane for geological survey (10 *jon*).

This plane equipped with a special radio-locator stretches an antenna 10 to 25 metres long and carries on geological survey.

Stamp 2: Shoal-locating plane (40 *jon*).

This plane locates shoals with the help of shoal detectors through its special windows.



At 9th National Art Exhibition

PRIZE WINNERS ANNOUNCED

The Ninth National Art Exhibition opened on September 27 was one where our artists demonstrated the great achievements they had made in their creative work.

On display at the exhibition were 750 works of fine arts. They demonstrated a higher progress both in the themes and the artistic skills. Among them were many works of amateur artists.

The board of jurors for the works displayed at the exhibition examined the works and announced the results.

Following are the works which have won first prize:

Korean paintings:

"Women of Namgang Village" by Kim Uj Gwan

"Grandfather on the Rakdong River" by Ri Chang

Oil paintings:

"On the Road of Advance" by Hong Song Chol

"Daughter" by Min Byong Je

Sculpture:

"Boy Coal Miner in the Past" by Ro Jun Gi

Oil painting - **"Daughter"** (first prize) by Min Byong Je

"Daughter" in oils by Min Byong Je may be said to be the sequel to his "Tenant Farming" which depicts the cruel exploitation practised in pre-liberation Korea by the landlords who took away from the peasants the fruits of their labour.

This painting treats of the pre-liberation days when a landlord tormented a tenant farmer's family by tearing the daughter away from the parents.

The painting shows the lofty moral greatness of the Korean mother, in contrast to the vicious nature of the landlord.

Through the portrayal of the landlord, the painter gives a vivid description of the hollowness of the exploiter class and its outrageous disposition.

The signs of protest and resistance on the mother's face are expressive of the awakening class consciousness. Through the depiction of the mother, a great woman spiritually, morally and from the standpoint of reason, the painter represents the typical picture of the old society. Colours are effectively applied to show vividly the conflicting characters.

Kim U Sun

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times. Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. PYONGYANG, Price 10 *jon* Democratic People's Republic of KOREA No. 12014